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1918

1919

Fairfax Seed

Will Help Feed The World



THIS IS ONE OF OUR WAR GARDEN WORKERS.
BEFORE THE WAR IT WAS A GIRL.

W.R. GRAY~ SEEDSMAN
OAKTON, FAIRFAX CO., VIRGINIA

Fairfax Seed Will Help Feed the World They Shall Not Fail

IN ADDITION to this seed catalog I issue a catalog of Roses, Shrubs, and other plants, entitled "FAIRFAX ROSES." If you have not received one and need anything in this line, drop a card and I will send you one.

For many years Fairfax Roses have been well and favorably known by rose lovers the world over, and I have satisfied customers in every State, in every Province of Canada, in every Republic from Mexico to Brazil, in Hawaii, China, Japan, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and most of the European countries.

A business so well established as this cannot afford to send out poor seed, and I can assure you that the seed I send out is as good as any you can buy from any source.

It is understood and agreed that any seed ordered of me may be returned at any time within 10 days after receipt if not satisfactory, and money will be refunded, but I do not in any way warrant the crop as to description, quality or productiveness, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond my control.

The Value of Seed depends first on its power of germination—that, of course, is necessary, but much seed of good germination is still poor seed. Take, for instance, Tomato Seed—it is a fact that many hundred pounds are saved every year at canning factories from what would otherwise be waste material. Of course the small fruits and cripples are included, and the first cost of the seed is very small.

Would you not rather have seed saved from the largest and best fruits at perhaps slightly increased cost.

All the seed I supply is grown by experts who select the best, and each item is grown in the section where it comes to its best perfection—much of it in California and other favored sections.

I guarantee the safe arrival of goods sent my mail or express. If any shipment is lost or damaged in transit I will replace it, but I do not hold myself responsible for failure after delivery of the goods to you in good condition.

Remittances should be made by post-office money order or bank draft; checks will also be received. Cash with order. Please send money with the order sufficient to cover the whole bill.

I offer most varieties of seed in 5 and 10-cent packages. Of course, the amount of seed in a package must be determined by the value of the seed per pound. As seed are now scarce, and higher even than last year, a 5-cent package will be small, and I would suggest that you buy 10-cent packages whenever possible.

Now that the war is over, some may think that "war gardens" are not necessary, but the seedsman knows that the market gardener is buying only about one-half of his usual quantity of seed. His reason for this is that he cannot get labor to grow the crop, and this makes it imperative for every individual who can do so to grow his own supply or perhaps go without.

Address all communications

W. R. GRAY,
Oakton, Fairfax County, Va.

\$100.00 in Cash Prizes Offered for Best Vegetables Grown From My Seed

ANY ONE who buys seed of me may compete for these prizes without cost, except to send the specimens to me by parcel post, prepaid.

Why do I offer these prizes?

Because I want these prize products from which to produce a prize strain. Can you doubt that seed from these prize specimens will produce a superior and more prolific crop than ordinary seed? There can be no doubt of it provided it is carefully and intelligently grown on, as it will be.

I offer \$20.00 for the best two stalks of Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn.

\$10.00 for the best two stalks of Country Gentleman Sweet Corn.

\$10.00 for the best two stalks of Golden Bantam Sweet Corn.

Now, mind you, this calls for only two stalks of each variety, with ears attached. The stalks may be cut off above and below the ears. No prize corn may be grown nearer than fifty yards from any other variety. The following points will be considered in judging this corn: Number of ears, size and quality of ears, actual weight of corn shelled. The corn must be allowed to thoroughly ripen before being cut. It must be carefully packed and sent by parcel post before November 1, 1919. Put your name on each shipment.

I offer \$10.00 for the best twenty-five pods of Fairfax New Giant Podded Lima Beans.

\$5.00 for the best twenty-five pods of Improved Large Bush Limas.

Beans must be allowed to thoroughly ripen before being picked, carefully packed, not shelled, and sent by parcel post before November 1, 1919.

I offer \$5.00 for the best three fruits Spark's Earliana Tomato.

\$5.00 for the best three fruits New Stone Tomato.

Tomatoes should be about ripe, but still firm, and may be mailed safely if carefully boxed. Send at any time before November 1, 1919. A careful record will be kept of each lot as it comes in.

I offer \$10.00 for the best single fruit of Baltimore Nutmeg Muskmelon.

\$10.00 for the best fruit of Rocky Ford Muskmelon.

Send only one fruit of either variety, packed carefully in a wooden box, at any time before November 1st. A careful record will be kept of each shipment as it comes in, with measurement, weight and appearance and quality of meat.

I offer \$5.00 for the best Hubbard Squash.

\$5.00 for the best Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.

I do not ask you to send these last two items, as they will be rather heavy to mail. Weigh and measure them before a witness, send the seed from each specimen, with the statement of size and weight, and have your witness also sign the statement.

I will pay the sum of 10 cents for each exhibit sent me in this contest, whether it wins a prize or not, or return the specimens, at the option of the exhibitor.

Checks will be sent for these prizes as soon after November 1st as it is possible to judge them.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Be sure to put your name and address on every shipment sent me and place the name of the fruit in the package.

Choice Vegetable Seeds

No vegetables ever come to table at home like those gathered fresh from the home garden. The rich sweet flavor and fragrant aroma coming with freshly gathered vegetables when cooked, sharpens the appetite and gives zest and relish to all the family and their friends.

SPECIAL GARDEN COLLECTIONS

BUY ONE AND TELL OTHERS. By taking advantage of our experience in selecting only those kinds that we know will bring results, the customer avoids the fatal mistake of choosing kinds that may be entirely unsuitable.

Start a Successful Garden and order one of these collections now. Each contains a complete assortment of Vegetable Seeds for gardens of the given dimensions.

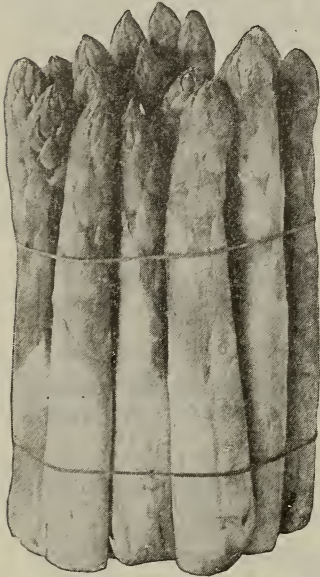
No. 1 Complete assortment for a 25 ft. Garden. Contains Beans (2 pkts.), Sweet Corn (1 pkt.), Beet (1 pkt.), Lettuce (2 pkts.), Radish (2 pkts.), Parsley (1 pkt.), Carrot (1 pkt.), Peas (1 pkt.), Onion (1 pkt.), Cucumber (1 pkt.).

The above 13 pkts., regular size, many containing enough for **Prepaid \$1.00** successive sowings.

No. 2 Complete assortment for a 50 ft. Garden. Contains Beans (3 pkts.), Beet (1 pkt.), Carrot (1 pkt.), Peas (1 pkt.), Onion (1 pkt.), Cucumber (1 pkt.), Lettuce (2 pkts.), Radish (2 pkts.), Squash (1 pkt.), Turnip (1 pkt.), Spinach (1 pkt.), Sweet Corn (3 pkts.), Cantaloupe (1 pkt.), Tomato (1 pkt.).

The above 20 pkts., regular size, many containing enough for **Prepaid \$1.50** successive sowings.

NOTE.—These collections are made up ready for mailing so that we cannot make any changes in varieties or quantities.



New Palmetto Asparagus.

Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 50 cts. desirable for

NAVY BEANS. Used as dried winter beans. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 50 cts.

IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE. A standard variety, extra early, and bears pods which are round, long, slightly curved and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.

EXTRA LARGE REFUGEE. A very early, green-podded variety, with medium-sized, green, fleshy pods; seed drab, freely spotted with dark purple. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; qt. 50 cts.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL. Very productive, pods medium length with splashes of red. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; qt. 75 cts.

All seeds in packets by mail postpaid. Beans, Peas, and Corn, add 10 cents per quart extra for postage to any point east of the Mississippi River. West of the Mississippi, or to any point outside of the United States, add 20 cents per quart.

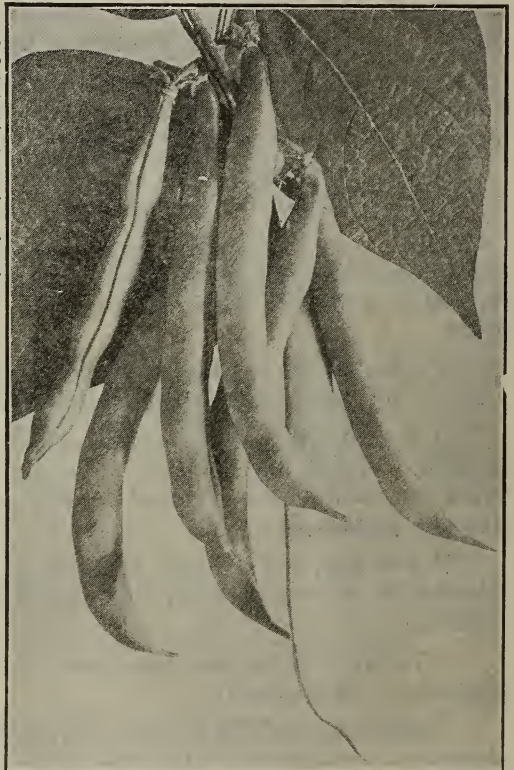
ASPARAGUS NEW PALMETTO. The best variety for general planting. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

GREEN POD BUSH BEANS

KING OF EARLY BEANS. This new Bean is fast becoming a leader. Its earliness, beauty, productiveness, and hardness is fast making it a leader. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD.

There is no other variety so entirely stringless and of uniformly good quality. Very early and prolific, pods light green in color, round and of medium length. It has a long bearing season, making it very



ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Good Strong 2-Year Roots,
NEW PALMETTO,
\$1.00 per 100.

Stringless Green Pod Beans

DWARF WAX-PODDED SNAP BEANS

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. This new bean has been most enthusiastically praised by all who have grown it. Its beautiful yellow pods are straight and from 5 to 7 inches long, well rounded, meaty and deep saddle-backed. They are always solid, brittle and entirely stringless. The plants grow 15 inches high with abundance of large, heavy foliage, under which will be found an enormous crop of magnificent straight, golden yellow pods. Decidedly better than old Black Wax. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; qt. 75 cts.

IMPROVED STRINGLESS REFUGEE WAX. A decided improvement over old Refugee Wax; best for canning. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; qt. 75 cts.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. Very hardy; more robust than any other wax beans; very heavy cropper; not liable to rust or blister. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 50 cts.

CLIMBING OR POLE BEANS

(1 qt. to 150 hills; 10 to 12 qts. to acre.)

Culture of Pole Beans. Choose light soil and make small hills three feet apart, hav-



Pencil Pod Black Wax Beans.

ing previously spaded deeply and fertilized. Plant long pole two feet deep in the center of the hills. Allow six beans to each hill, covering them barely beneath the surface, their eyes downward. Do not allow more than three to climb a pole, but remove extra plants to hills where less than three have sprouted. The lima bean is very delicate, and often from slight causes fails to sprout. They should not be planted until the ground is warm.

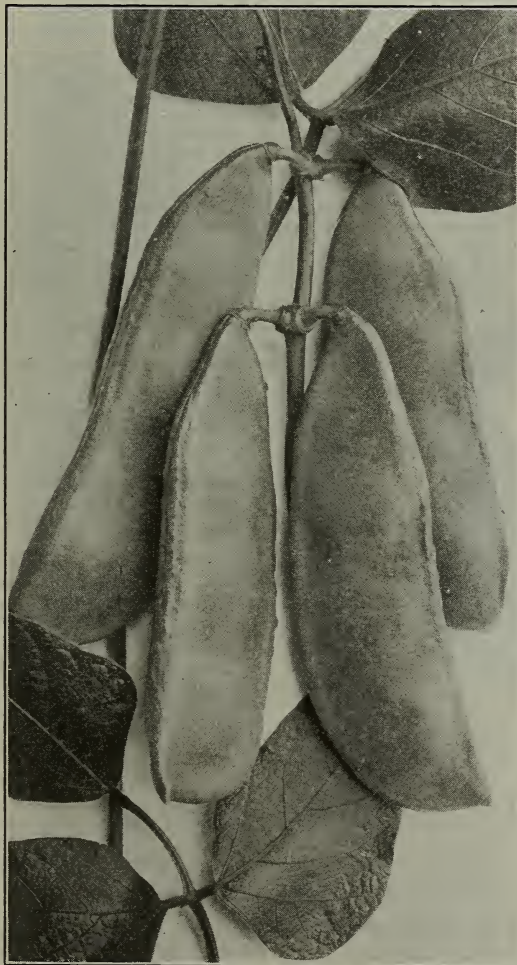
LAZY WIFE. One of the best for snaps of the later green podded pole beans. The numerous pods, borne in large clusters, are 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, and entirely stringless. When young they have a rich, buttery flavor, which is retained until they are nearly ripe. The dry beans are excellent for winter use. Seed white. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; qt. 75 cts.

POLE LIMA BEANS

FAIRFAX NEW GIANT PODDED. This is an improved form of Burpee's Giant Podded, earlier, more prolific and much larger podded than the King of the Garden. The mammoth pods measure 7 to 8½ inches in length and 1½ to 2 inches in width, and are borne in great clusters. The vines branch or stool out from the main stalk close to the ground, each vine producing 10 to 15 lateral branches. New Giant Podded Pole Lima Beans continue to bear most abundantly until killed by frost. This is the most perfect Pole Lima Bean ever introduced. It grows green, it dries green, it stays green. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; qt. 60 cts.

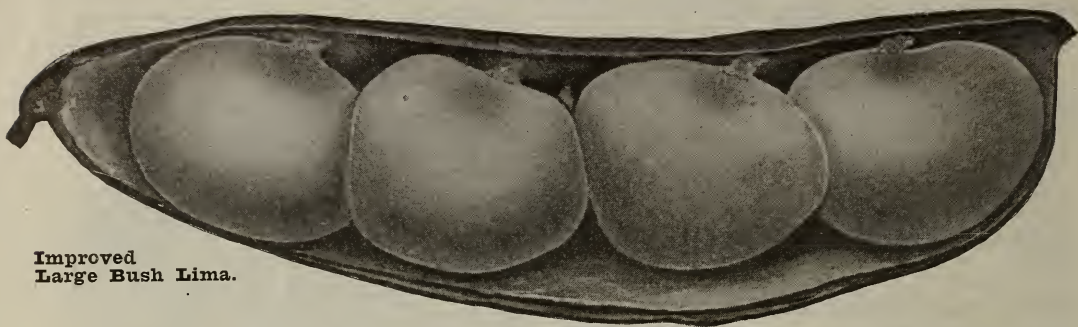
DREER'S IMPROVED POLE LIMA. The distinctive features of this are early maturity, large yield and extra quality. The bean itself is thick and round, rather than oval-shaped, as most Limas are. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; qt. 60 cts.

KING OF GARDEN LIMA BEANS. Outrivals all other Pole Limas. Its vine has a luxurious growth, which abounds with enormous pods, often 5 to 8 inches long, and filled with 5 or 6 perfect Beans to a pod. These Beans in their green state are large and luscious, but when dry shrink to the ordinary size. It is large, early and prolific and unequalled in quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; qt. 60 cts.



King of the Garden Limas.

BUSH LIMA BEANS



Improved
Large Bush Lima.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. This Lima Bean was introduced two years ago and has given great satisfaction. The plants grow erect and stiff and have 5 to 6 thick meaty beans in each pod. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; qt. 80 cts.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. It has merit in being productive and very early for family use, and where the trade demands a small-sized bean it has no superior. It is of fine flavor and very attractive when served on the table. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 30 cts.

IMPROVED LARGE BUSH LIMA. This is one of the greatest of modern vegetable introductions, and we have secured for our customers some seed of it direct from the introducer. This bean produces magnificent crops of pods, which measure from 5 to 6 inches long by 1 1/4 inches wide. As compared with the original Burpee Bush Lima, both pods and beans are very much larger, while the beans, either green or dry, are nearly twice as thick. The beans have the same luscious flavor as the best flavored Limas, and are ready to use 6 to 8 days earlier. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; qt. 80 cts.

BEETS 1 oz. to 50 ft. drill.

Culture of Beets. Our best seed are grown from selected transplanted roots and have given truckers and market gardeners, who appreciate a high standard of perfection, the utmost satisfaction. The soil best suited for beet culture is that which is rather light and well enriched. Sow in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked. When the plants are large enough, thin out to stand 6 inches apart in rows; continue sowing for a succession as late as the middle of August. Keep well cultivated.

SUPERB. Has taken the lead among early turnip shaped Beets entirely by superior merit of everything pertaining to a Beet to make a recognized leader. It is very early, indeed; it is 8 to 10 days ahead of any other early sort now offered. The shape is uniformly perfect, being entirely free from fibrous side roots, which are so objectionable; in fact, it is the smoothest Beet within our knowledge. The flesh is a rich, dark blood-red, tender, crisp, and deliciously sweet. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.

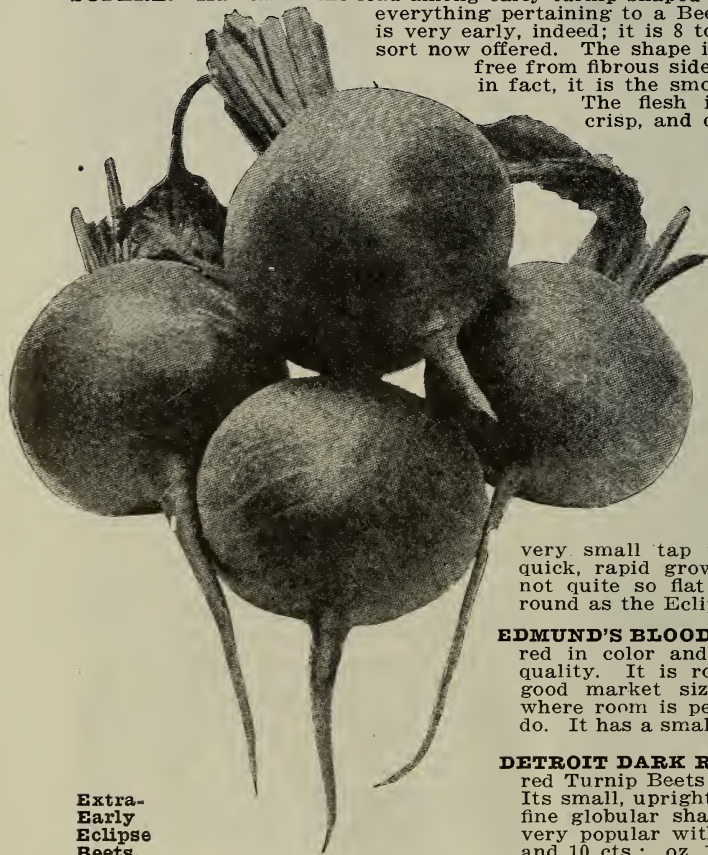
EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE. It is valuable for home gardens and indispensable for market gardens. It was introduced as a selection or hybrid from the famous Egyptian. It is remarkable for its very rapid growth, the perfection of its form, which is globular, its beautiful crimson flesh, and for its dwarf foliage. The roots are of a bright, glossy red, very fine grained. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

CROSBY EXTRA EARLY (American Grown). A very superior strain of blood-red Egyptian, carefully selected for years by Mr. Crosby, a noted market gardener, whose aim was to secure a perfect forcing variety. The results obtained were handsome form, good size, few small tops,

very small tap root, fine quality, and, above all, quick, rapid growth. The shape is very desirable, not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian nor so round as the Eclipse. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

EDMUND'S BLOOD TURNIP. The flesh is deep blood-red in color and exceedingly sweet and tender in quality. It is round and smooth in shape and of good market size. It does not grow over-large, where room is permitted, as many kinds are apt to do. It has a small top. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP. One of the best deep red Turnip Beets for market gardeners or home use. Its small, upright-growing tops, early maturing, and fine globular shape and color of the roots make it very popular with every one who plants it. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.



Extra-
Early
Eclipse
Beets.

CABBAGE SEED

1 oz. to 2,500 Plants. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to an Acre.

Culture of Cabbage. For very early use sow in January or February in hotbeds; put out when the plants are strong enough into other hotbeds, or sow in cold frames in March; transplant, when danger from killing frost is past, to open ground, in rows two feet apart and 18 inches in the row. For a succession sow in the open ground the last of March or early in April. The autumn and winter varieties sow in April or early in May, in shallow drills, 3 or 4 inches apart; transplant early in July in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 2 feet in the row. Cabbage succeeds best in fresh, rich soil, well manured, and deeply dug or plowed.



Select Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

mature their crop. Matures in three weeks' less time than the Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

ALLHEAD EARLY. This famous Cabbage is considerably larger than any other early summer Cabbage that is equally as early. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and the most uniform in color, form and size of any variety. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 80 cts.

NEW EARLY SUCCESSION. True American grown. Is ordered by large Cabbage growers long in advance of the time of sowing seed in order to secure our fine stock. Pkt. 5 and oz. 80 cts.

IMPROVED PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY (True American). There are many varieties of Savoy Cabbage, but this surpasses them all for uniformity of heads, beauty of curl, Extra Large Size and superior keeping qualities. When truckers have failed with other stocks from severe droughts and worms, Bolgiano's Perfection has pulled through all right and come out supreme, making the grower happy by bringing him good returns long in advance of the time of sowing seed in order to secure our fine stock. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 80 cts.

MAMMOTH RED DUTCH is the largest red Cabbage and heads very solid, and is deep red color to the very center. No Cabbage is better for boiling or for slaw, and its beautiful red color specially fits it for pickling. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 70 cts.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH. This is the favorite and standard of truckers and much improved by careful selections. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

VOLGA. This variety is of recent introduction and has much merit, and makes large, round heads which are very solid. It is hardy and will do well in every section where Cabbage is grown. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

MAMMOTH RED DUTCH CABBAGE. The largest red Cabbage and heads very solid, and is deep red color to the very center. No Cabbage is better for boiling or for slaw, and its beautiful red color specially fits it for pickling. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 70 cts.

CAULIFLOWER

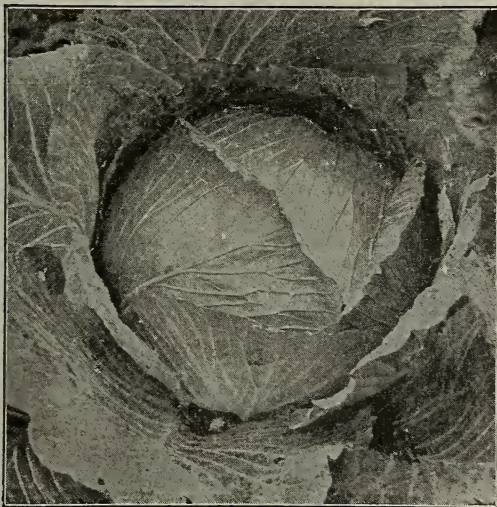
EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER. Our seed this season has been more carefully selected than ever. The heads are all large, and every plant will make a head when the conditions are right. In Long Island, N. Y., this strain has given the best satisfaction, weighing more than any other sort. Pkt. 25 and 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.25.

CAULIFLOWER ALGIERS. Large heads. Pkt. 15 and 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$1.50.

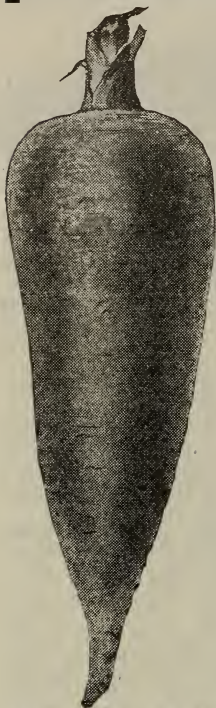
SELECT JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The most popular Cabbage for fall and very early spring planting. Our seeds have been most carefully selected by the best Cabbage Seed Growers in this country. For size, solidity, earliness and trueness to type our seeds stand at the head of all others. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

NEW LARGE CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. True Long Island grown. It is about five days later than Early Jersey Wakefield; the heads are fully one-half larger and quite solid. It is very compact in growth and can easily be planted 20 inches in the rows. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

THE EXTRA LARGE FLAT DUTCH. Fills a long-felt want of our Cabbage growers. They anxiously looked for a variety which included large size, solidity, uniformity, good keeping qualities and quick development, so that by planting later than was necessary with the old Flat Dutch they could avoid the cabbage worm and yet



Allhead Early Cabbage.



Half-Long Orange
Carrot.

CARROTS

Three ozs. of seed to 100 yds.; four pounds to the acre.

Culture of Carrots. Carrots, to grow to perfection, require a deep, rich, sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. For an early crop sow in May and June in drills about one foot apart, thinning out to four inches in the row; sow for winter crop in June and July. It is very important to tread the rows firmly after sowing the seed.

OX HEART SELECTED STOCK. A thick carrot, five inches long and very blunt at the lower extremity. It grows very rapidly and the roots attain a weight of more than a pound. It is tender, and of a deep red color, and is a variety we can recommend to all market gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

HALF LONG ORANGE. A handsome cylindrical-shaped carrot of good size. It is of rich, dark orange color, grows to a large size, is smooth and the flesh very close in texture, with little core. It is a first-class carrot for all soils, and it is claimed that under good cultivation it will yield the greatest weight per acre with the smallest length of root of any now grown. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

EARLY RUBICON is a half long Orange, stump-rooted Carrot, of a beautiful, deep-red orange color. It is earlier than Danvers, about the same length, but heavier and thicker at the shoulder, making it more productive. The leaves are also shorter, fewer and finer. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

CELERY

One oz. will produce about 3,000 plants.

Culture. Sow the last of March or early in April, in an open border, in rich, mellow ground, in shallow drills, watering freely in dry weather. By rolling or pressing in the seed the result will be more satisfactory than when only covered. Cut the tops off once or twice before planting out to make them stocky. When the plants are 5 or 6 inches high, transplant the dwarf varieties 3 feet and the taller sorts 4 feet between rows; plant 6 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate well, and when large enough blanch by earthing up. The first operation is that of "handling" generally done the beginning of September; after the soil has been drawn up with a hoe, it is drawn closer around each plant by the hand to keep the leaves firm in an upright position and prevent spreading. When the plants have become "set" in an upright position and the celery is wanted for early use, they should be "banked." This is done by throwing the soil as close to the plants as possible with a plow and finishing it with a spade, bringing the earth up nearly to the tops of the plants. The method employed now for protecting is by covering the tops of the banks with boards.

FRENCH GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

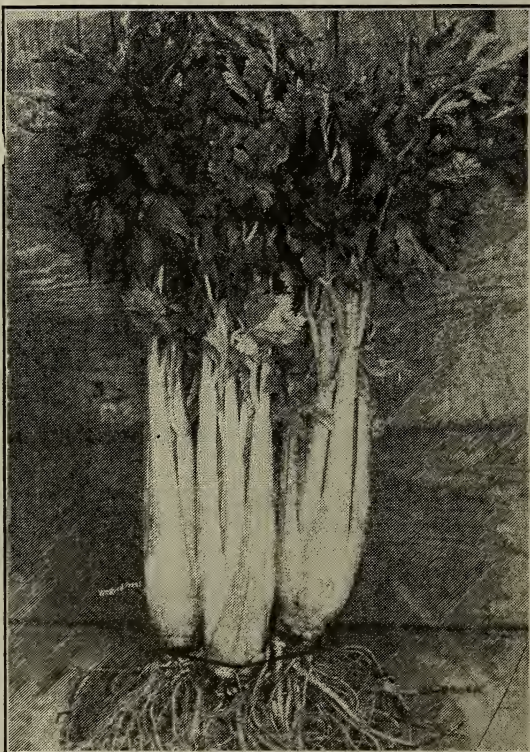
CELERY. This is the best celery in cultivation. Since its introduction, in 1884, it has been steadily increasing in sales, until now it is the main early celery raised by market gardeners. The plant is of beautiful appearance, with its close habit, compact growth and straight, vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp, brittle and of delicious flavor. It is self-blanching to a very remarkable degree, for without banking up or any covering whatever, even the outer ribs become a handsome, fresh, yellowish white color. The heart is large and solid and of a beautiful, rich, golden yellow color. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

THE SCHUMACHER. We have been selling this splendid variety to satisfied customers for several years past, and we believe that we have the purest strain that is offered. The stalks grow to an immense size, and are perfectly solid and crisp. It has a firm and beautiful golden heart, and the flavor is first-class. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

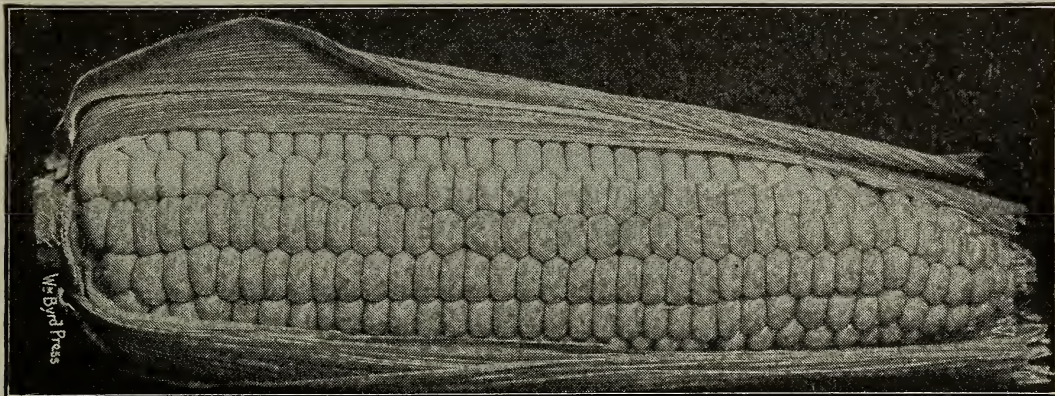
OUR NEW "VICTORY." Its beautiful, large, full golden heart and compact growth make it an ornament hard to surpass. It is a remarkable keeper, maintaining its firmness as late as May. It is ready for market by December. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

GIANT GOLDEN HEART. This is the old standard sort which has satisfied gardeners these many years. It is crisp, solid, handsome, the most excellent flavor, with a beautiful golden heart. It holds its own against all the new sorts. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

BOSTON MARKET. A variety grown exclusively by the Boston market gardeners. It has the peculiarity of forming many stalks. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Our New "Victory" Celery.



Extra-Early Evergreen Corn.

SUGAR OR DWARF SWEET CORN

ALL OUR CORN IS CONNECTICUT GROWN.

Add 10c per qt. if to go by mail. One qt. to 200 hills. 8 to 10 qts. to the acre.

Culture of Corn. The Sweet or Sugar varieties, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May or until the ground has become warm; for succession continue planting every two weeks until the middle of July in rich, well-manured ground, in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch, and thin out to three plants to a hill. The extra early varieties can be planted 18 inches in a row and 2½ feet between rows.

EXTRA EARLY IDEAL SWEET CORN. The earliest, best, most profitable Corn ever introduced. We are certain that this corn will take the leading place which it deserves. Large ears, sweet, delicious flavor, tender and extremely early. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 15 cts.; qt. 30 cts.

GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET. One of the sweetest corns grown. It is a dwarf medium early variety of exceptionally good quality. In all respects it is a gem—in size of plant, ear and grain. It is particularly well adapted to small gardens, on account of its small size; to the more pretentious on account of its excessive cropping ability on a given area, and to all because of its superb quality and luscious satisfying flavor. It may be planted to advantage in hills three feet apart, each way. If in rows, they should be three feet apart and the plants standing singly at nine-inch intervals. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 50 cts.

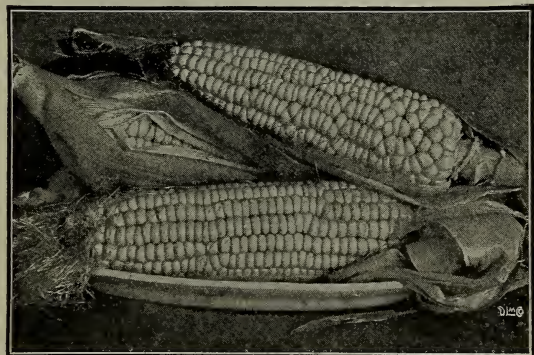
PEEP-O-DAY. The two points to this remarkable Corn are its extraordinary earliness and unparalleled sweetness. So marked is its sweetness and delicacy of flavor that many of our customers plant Peep-o-Day **exclusively**, arranging the plantings a few days apart so as to have this delicious Corn throughout the season. It is wonderfully productive. Our crops for three years almost double the yield per acre of any other variety we have grown, early or late. Incredible as this may seem, it is readily accounted for by the fact that the stalks bear from 3 to 5 ears each and the growth being dwarf—about 4 feet—admits of a very close planting. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts.

ADAM'S EXTRA EARLY. Largely grown for early market. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 15 cts.; qt. 30 cts.

EXTRA EARLY EVERGREEN. For many years the Stowell's Evergreen has been the most popular sweet corn. A grower knowing this has repeatedly made selections for earliness, and the result is the "Extra Early Evergreen." It ripens about ten days earlier and produces ears a trifle shorter than the Stowell's, but the quality is equally as good. It is a splendid variety to come in between the early and late sorts, and is destined to become as popular as the Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN SWEET. The deep shoe-peg kernels are placed irregularly, but compactly upon the cob. It is very prolific, generally bearing 3 to 5 ears to the stalk, and matures a little before Stowell's Evergreen, being sweeter and more sugary to the taste even than that well-known standard of quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 50 cts.

WHITE EVERGREEN. The most valuable sweet corn for main crop. It has the ideal qualities of the Stowell's Evergreen Corn, only it is pure white, making it the most desirable corn for market and home gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 50 cts.



Golden Bantam Corn.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN SUGAR. This is not only the most celebrated, but the most popular of all the varieties, although not an early sort. It is, without any exception, the best for table use of the entire lot, although quite late. Some may observe they have tried it and found it not equal to the ordinary sugar. To such we say you have not had the pure stock, as no variety degenerates so quickly, unless the grower is exceedingly careful. We have very frequently observed samples sent out by some seed establishments as Stowell's Evergreen, that were composed of several varieties, caused by being grown in the vicinity. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts.

CUCUMBER

One Ounce to Fifty Hills.

Culture of Cucumber. For early use plant, if the weather has become settled and warm, in hills about four feet apart each way; thin out to four of the strongest plants to each hill after all danger from insects is over; they succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy soil; continue planting at intervals for a succession. The cucumber should be gathered when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen it destroys the productiveness. For pickles, plant from June until the middle of July.

EARLY FORTUNE. The earliest and best Cucumber for table, market or shipping purposes. It is the greatest producer of all varieties, and at all stages of its growth it is a model in shape, being the handsomest and most attractive cucumber ever grown. In color Early Fortune is a rich, attractive deep green. This inviting color it retains during a much longer period of growth than any other variety; it is so regular in form, one so much like the other, growers marvel at the purity and trueness of our stock—in fact, in selecting our Stock Seed these Cucumbers are so perfect, it is almost impossible to say which is best. The quality is superb, flavor delicate, refreshing and delightful, entirely free from any bitterness; being fine grained, the flesh compact, it is exceedingly crisp and brittle, making it an ideal slicing Cucumber. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. Our selected strain of this famous cucumber is by far the best type on this or any other market. We have this season grown only from seed produced from cucumbers that were simply perfect in every respect. Dark, rich, green color and holding its color long after other sorts have gone yellow and become unsuited for the market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

LONG GREEN. The best known and most popular variety for general use. Is vigorous and productive, and forms fruit fit for use almost as early as the shorter varieties. The mature fruit is almost 12 inches long. The skin is of a deep green, and the flesh is solid, crisp and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow
150 feet of row.

Endive is one of the best salads for fall and winter use. Sow for an early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in the fall months, the main sowings are made in June and July. Plant one foot apart each way. When the plant has attained its full size gather up the leaves and tie them by their tips in a conical form. This excludes the light and air from the inner leaves until blanched.

GREEN CURLED. Self-blanching. The best in cultivation. Much more beautiful and ornamental than the old sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

EGG PLANT

1 oz. Seed will produce about 500 plants.

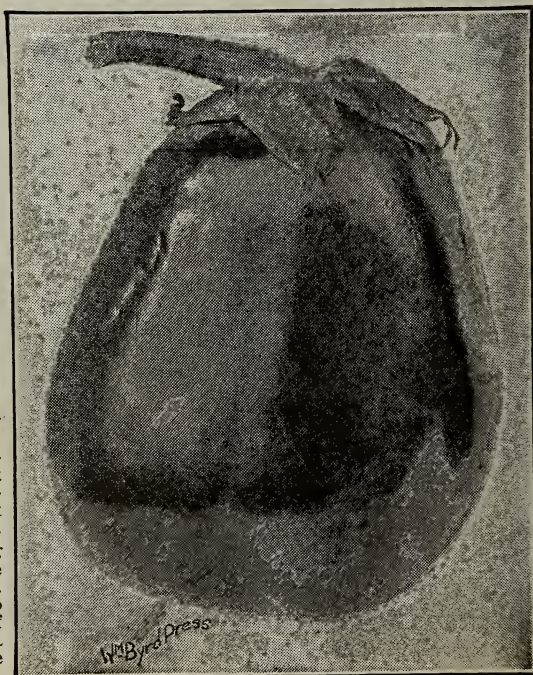
Culture. Egg Plant seed should be sown very early in hotbeds; the plants, being very tender, must be protected from frost, but exposed as far as practicable to light and air to harden them. Egg Plant seed will not germinate freely without a strong uniform heat; if they get the least chilled they seldom recover, therefore repeated sowing is sometimes necessary.

BLACK BEAUTY. The earliest and best of all large fruited Egg Plants. It is valuable alike to the private planter and the extensive grower for market. Black Beauty produces fruits fully as large and ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Improved Purple. The plants branch very freely near the ground and grow in well-rounded bushes. The grand, large fruits are thick, of most attractive form. The skin is a rich lustrous purplish black—the satin gloss and rich coloring adding greatly to the beauty of these "eggs." The intensely brilliant coloring is uniform over the whole fruit and does not fade or change to a lighter color. Truckers generally are delighted with "Black Beauty." Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

IMPROVED KOHL-RABI. When young and tender, and properly prepared for the table, it is almost equal to cauliflower. Besides, it is a certain crop, requiring no more care or cultivation than a crop of cabbage. For an early crop sow in a hotbed early in spring, and treat the same as directions given for early cabbage. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.



Arlington
White
Spine
Cucumber



Black Beauty Egg Plant

Big Boston Lettuce.



"May King" and other choice extra early varieties, but the heads are also larger in size and more tightly folded. The outer leaves are a light green, while all the inner leaves of the head are nicely blanched to a rich buttery-yellow tint. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

EARLY MAY KING. The plants are of quick growth, practically all head and extremely handsome. From early spring plantings in the open ground they grow quickly to a diameter of 6 to 7 inches with the broad, light-green outer leaves folding closely about the round solid head; in cool weather the edges of these outer leaves are lightly tinged with brown. The inner leaves (practically the entire head) are blanched to a rich golden yellow and have a specially fine, rich, buttery flavor. The round solid heads are so firmly folded that they can be shipped to distant markets and arrive in good condition. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

GOLDEN QUEEN. One of the best first extra early head Lettuce for either open ground or frame culture, and a good forcer; medium size, solid, golden yellow heads, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts..

NEW YORK. Plants of extra large growth, producing heads of immense size, and closely folded; inner portion is beautifully blanched. Outer leaves a deep rich green. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

BIG BOSTON LETTUCE, SPECIAL STOCK. A grand large cabbage lettuce, for either mid-summer or fall use. Big, compact, tender and crisp, creamy-white heads. This grand variety proved to be most valuable, steadily gaining in popularity until it is now extensively grown for the private table or for sale, North, South, East and West. Whether grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, in frames for spring, it invariably gives both grower and user the utmost satisfaction, producing during all seasons, under ordinarily favorable conditions, splendid, large, buttery-yellow heads, packed with thoroughly blanched leaves, crisp, tender, sweet and white, delighting both the palate and eye. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

WHITE SEED SUMMER. For a number of years there has been a demand for a first-class hard-heading Lettuce, one that would stand the heat and at the same time make a large head with a golden heart, free from bitter taste. In this Lettuce we have all these good qualities. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

GRAND RAPIDS. This does not form heads, but makes large compact bunches of light leaves with fringed edges. Its delicious quality and handsome appearance make it most popular in winter markets of many Western cities. It is useful also for outdoor planting during spring and fall. Our stock is the best it is possible to produce. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

TRIANON WHITE COS. This favorite of the Paris table excels all other Lettuce in crispness, tenderness and flavor, and is unsurpassed by any other. The heads are tall and conical. When blanched the leaves become stiff like stalks of celery, and snowy white, and may be eaten like celery, hence it is known as the celery Lettuce. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

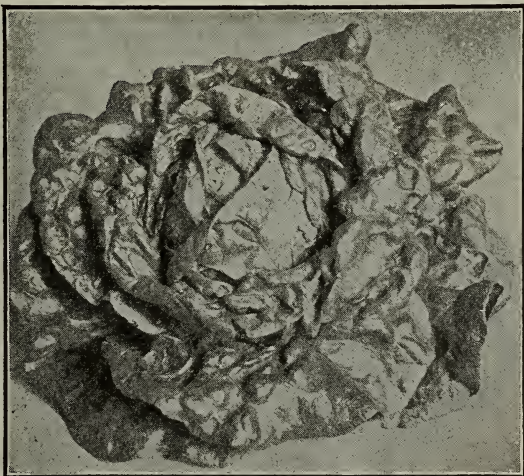
CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. Very large, solid heads; inside very white. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

LETTUCE

Culture. Sow the seed in hot-beds in February or March, transplant into a sheltering border with a southern exposure. For successive crops sowing may be made in the open ground as early as the spring opens, and continuing until July. Always thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. When wanted as a cut salad sow the seed thickly in rows or broadcast.

WAYAHEAD LETTUCE

shows a remarkable combination of earliness, firm heading character, handsome appearance and fine quality. Both in cold frames early in the spring and in the open ground—in spring, summer and early fall months—it has proved to be not only the very earliest and surest heading of all early lettuces ever grown, but also of the very finest quality at all seasons. Wayahead is not only earlier than



Early May King Lettuce.

Seeds of Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herbs



Imperial Curly Kale.

BASIL. Sweet. Culinary herb used for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$3.00.

DILL. Mammoth. For sowing. Seeds used for flavoring vinegar. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

LAVENDER. True. For oil and distilled water. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$3.00.

MARJORAM. Sweet. Is used in seasoning. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$3.00.

SAGE. Broad-leaf. A culinary herb; also used in medicine. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.50.

SUMMER SAVORY. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$4.00.

THYME. Broad-leaved English. Is used as a seasoning. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

KALE

Culture of Kale. Kales are more hardy than cabbage and make excellent greens for winter and spring use, being improved by frost. Sow from May to June and cultivate same as cabbage. One and one-half pounds to the acre. One ounce will sow 200 feet drill.

IMPERIAL CURLY LONG-STANDING KALE. A beautiful curled and crimped sort, of strong, vigorous habit; perfectly hardy, bright green color, and very attractive in appearance. It is superior to all other sorts; and will stand longer without shooting to seed than any other variety. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

LEEK

One ounce to sow a drill of 100 feet.

Culture of Leek. The leek is very hardy, of easy culture, and succeeds best in a light soil. Sow early in April in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. When the plants are 6 to 8 inches high, transplant in a deep, rich soil in rows 12 inches apart and 6 inches in the rows, as deep as possible, so that the neck may be covered and blanched; draw the earth to them as they grow. The seed may also be sown in August or September, and the young plants transplanted in the spring.

EXTRA LARGE LEEK. It is the best. This mammoth leek is not to be compared with the old kinds. It grows much larger and is very handsome. Take the extra large, as the old sorts are not worth garden room. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

MUSTARD

Culture. Sow very early in Spring, in drills 18 inches apart. Cover seed half inch deep. Continue sowing about every 2 or 3 weeks, until Fall. In the South Mustard is sown in the Fall and used early the following Spring for early greens.

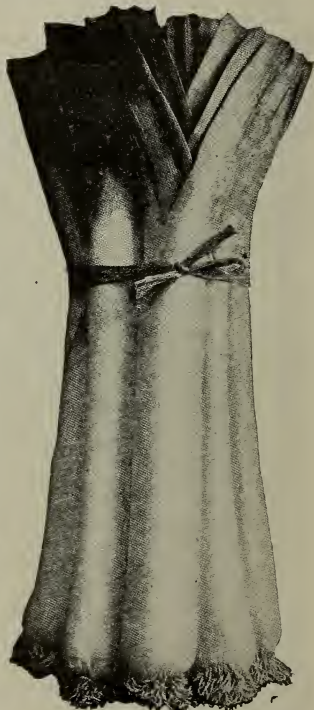
SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. A crimped or frilled variety; produces large leaves; makes a very fine salad; flavor is all that can be desired. Plant in Fall for early Spring salad. A popular variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

This crop is very largely grown in the Southern States as a salad plant for use during the fall, winter and spring months, and is equally desirable as a fresh salad, ornamental garnish for meat dishes or for boiling green, like spinach and young beet tops for the cooler North. By making successive plantings of the seed every few weeks a constant supply of the crisp, pungent leaves may be had in fine condition from early spring until heavy frosts come in the fall.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard.

FAIRFAX
SEED WILL
HELP FEED
THE
WORLD.



Extra-Large Leek

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE

1 oz. plants about 50 hills;
2 or 3 lbs. in hill per acre.

Culture. Melons thrive best in a rich, light soil. Plant early in May, when the ground has become warm and dry, in hills six feet apart each way for muskmelon, eight feet for watermelon. Previous to sowing the seed, mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill, and plant in each 12 to 15 seed; after all danger of the bugs is over, thin out to three plants per hill. When about one foot long, pinch off the tips to make them branch, as it strengthens the growth of the vines and makes the fruit mature earlier. Give plenty of water and feed liquid manure occasionally. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of sod in a hot-bed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground.

SWEET AIR CANTALOUPE.

There has not been introduced a melon as deserving to be placed in the front rank of melons as this one. All the good qualities of all other melons are combined in this melon. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

POLLOCK'S NETTED ROCK CANTALOUPE, or MONEY-MAKER. This melon was called to our attention in 1907. The growers in Rocky Ford have been trying to get a RUST-PROOF and BLIGHT-PROOF MELON. It is distinct in its markings, being almost entirely covered with netting, slightly larger than the Rocky Ford; very delicious in the spicy sweet cantaloupe flavor. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

BALTIMORE NUTMEG CANTALOUPE. The Baltimore Nutmeg is, as you all know, a large Green-Flesh variety, sweet as sugar; in fact, the flavor is that rich cantaloupe flavor which cannot be duplicated in any other kind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE. One of the best known cantaloupes in the world. When this melon was first placed on the market it made a name and a place for itself. Its fine flavor, bright green, very deep meaty flesh, make it a popular variety. It is a delicious melon. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

HACKENSACK, EXTRA EARLY. Ripens 10 days earlier than the Hackensack. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Sweet Air Cantaloupe.

OKRA or GUMBO

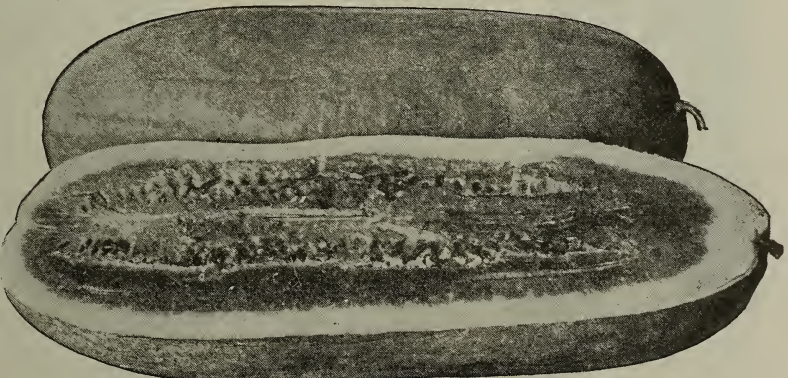
DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC OKRA, or GUMBO. This vegetable is too little grown, as its pods impart a fine flavor and consistency to soups and stews, besides being very palatable when stewed and served as a dish of asparagus. The pods can be easily dried for winter. It is universally used through the South and is as easily raised as a weed in the North. So delicious is the flavor that when once used it will be grown every year in Northern as in Southern gardens. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.

WATERMELON

TOM WATSON. In the Tom Watson we have a decidedly good thing directly from the State of Georgia, the "Home of the Watermelon," where the Watermelon grows to a greater state of perfection probably than in almost any other part of the United States. The Tom Watson is an extra long melon of attractive appearance, uniform in shape and quality; the luscious crimson flesh is "as sweet as honey," melting and of superb flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET WATERMELON.

The finest melon yet introduced for home growing and table use. Vines are strong, vigorous, and the fruits grow to large size, 18 to 20 ins. long and 12 ins. in diameter. Skin is a rich, dark green; flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the rind, which is but half an inch thick, so that shipping it long distances is not practicable. Crisp, sugary, melting and entirely free from stringiness. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; lb. 85 cts.



Tom Watson Watermelon.

WATERMELON — Continued.

BLUE GEM WATERMELON. Grown very extensively in the South for Northern markets, and is today the favorite variety with the watermelon growers of New Jersey, who supply the Philadelphia and New York markets; it keeps well and seldom cracks or splits in transit. Its flesh is a beautiful shade of dark red. Melons very uniform in size and shape. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

IMPROVED FLORIDA FAVORITE MELON. Early. Fine quality; medium size; flesh deep red. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

ONION SEED

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 6 lbs. to the acre.

Culture. For sets sow the seed as early as possible in the spring, very thickly in drills. As soon as the tops die off in summer, remove them to a dry, airy place, and early in the following spring replant by placing the sets in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and about 4 inches apart in the drills. The onions obtained by that process are of a large size early in the season. They may also be grown to full size during the first season by sowing thinly in drills 1 foot apart, and about one-fourth inch deep, in March or early in April, in strong land, well manured, and thinning them out 3 to 4 inches apart in drills. They delight in a strong, rich, deep, loamy soil, and succeed well if grown successive years on the same ground. By sowing onion seed in frames in February or March, and transplanting in April, onions of immense size can be obtained. For this purpose Prize Taker succeeds best.



White Silverskin Onion.

WHITE PORTUGAL. Fine color; mild flavor; pure white. Fine for onion sets and pickles, will grow to large size if sown thinly and kept worked. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

MAMMOTH PRIZE-TAKER. This onion is seen at fruit stands in the fall and is the largest and handsomest onion in cultivation, and can be grown full size from seed. It keeps well, has white flesh and mild delicate flavor. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. Is a beautiful globe-shaped and rich, purplish-crimson color, making it extremely desirable. It always commands a good price in the market. It is a good keeper. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

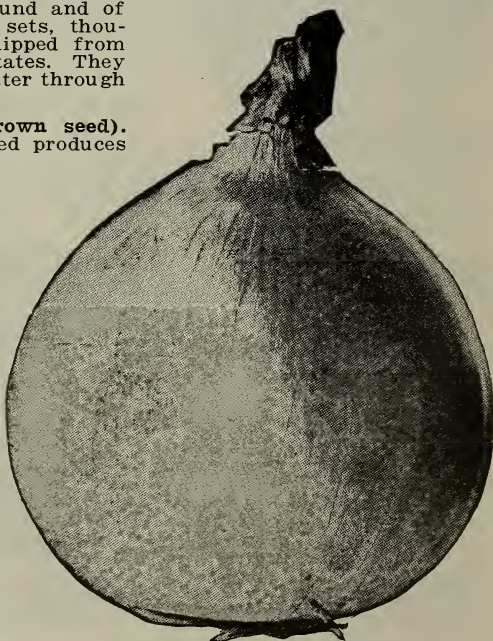
WHITE SILVER SKIN. This famous onion retains its great popularity. Its delicate and mild flavor, its shapely form and size, and its pure white color make it a most desirable variety for the table, for the market and for shipping. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

DANVERS' FINE YELLOW. Same shape as the Wethersfield; color, brownish-yellow; bulbs quite round and of good size. This is the variety grown for sets, thousands of bushels of which are annually shipped from this market to different parts of the United States. They are more hardy than the whites, and keep better through the winter. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE (Eastern grown seed). Some gardeners claim the eastern-grown seed produces a more solid onion than the western-grown. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Of all our American varieties of market onions, this generally commands the highest price. Of true globe form, the onions are 2 to 2½ ins. in diameter, with a thin delicate skin of purest paper whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine-grained, snowy white in color and very mild flavor. The bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark loft or shed to dry as soon as they are ripe enough to harvest. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

GOOD ONION SEED IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE. Fully realizing this, we make a Specialty of the Best Onion Seed. A dollar saved on the purchase of the seed is likely to be lost many times over when the bulbs are harvested. The first cost of the seed is a small item compared with the expense involved in the proper preparation, fertilizing and cultivation of the soil. It costs as much to raise a crop of inferior bulbs from poor seed as to produce a crop of fine, evenly ripened bulbs from a selected strain of seed. Our Onion Seed is absolutely unsurpassed! It is strictly High-Grade "Pedigree Seed" of Strong Vitality.



Mammoth Prize-Taker Onion.



Gradus Peas.

filled to the tip with large Peas of true, rich, "marrow" flavor. Its strong vine and heavy cropping character make it very suitable for an early crop in the private garden. It may be used to great advantage as an immediate successor to Prosperity. If sown together, Thomas Laxton will be in full production just as the crop of Prosperity is diminishing. Pt. 30 cts.; qt. 70 cts.

TELEPHONE. A wrinkled variety of very robust habit and a great bearer. A single vine produces from 8 to 10 unusually long, well-filled pods of largest size, containing 10 to 11 peas. It is very productive, of fine flavor and an excellent table variety; height, about 4 feet. Pt. 25 cts.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. The pods are of immense size and uniformly filled with very large dark green peas of the finest quality. All the good qualities of the old Stratagem are highly developed, and it is superior to the stock now generally sold as Stratagem. Vine medium height, but very stocky, with very broad, light green leaves and bearing an abundance of large, handsome pods. Pt. 35 cts.; qt. 70 cts.

AMEER PEAS. Exceptionally fine podded Extra Early; very prolific. Pt. 25 cts.; qt. 50 cts.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. A well-known standard sort; sow thickly. Pt. 25 cts.; qt. 50 cts.

PEAS, EDIBLE—Podded or Sugar

EDIBLE-PODDED PEA, GIANT "SUGAR-SWORD." The vines are most vigorous in growth, attaining a height of 6 to 7 feet, branching freely; when given sufficient support, they present a striking sight covered with the violet flowers and thick fleshy pods in varying stages of development. The sword-shaped pods are truly gigantic in size, measuring 6 to 7 inches in length by 1 to 1½ inches in breadth. The pods are extremely crisp and "full," as if blown up with wind. They are surpassingly delicious in flavor. Used either as a salad or broken and boiled like string beans and served with butter sauce, they make "a dish fit for a king!" Pt. 40 cts. Add 10 cents per quart for postage.

PEAS

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill.

Culture. Peas mature earliest in a light, rich soil. For general crop use a rich, deep loam, or inclining to clay is best. When grown in garden, sow in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart; the rows 2 to 4 feet apart, and tall ones requiring brush. Commence sowing the extra early varieties as early as the ground can be worked in February or March; continue for a succession every two weeks until June, then discontinue until the middle of August, when a good crop may be secured by sowing the extra early and early sorts for fall use. They should be kept clean and earthed up twice during the growth. The wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the small round sort, and if planted early should have a dry soil, or they are liable to rot in the ground; they are, however, the sweetest and best flavored varieties. The dwarf varieties are best suited for small gardens.

GRADUS. To eat Gradus Peas is to enjoy all the luscious sweetness and rich flavor, combined with melting tenderness of the finest butter you can imagine. Gradus is the greatest of the wrinkled pea varieties; it is large and handsome as well as delicious. A table luxury and delight which retains its attractiveness, beautiful color and fine appearance after being cooked. It is the most popular of all the extra early wrinkled peas. Pt. 35 cts.; qt. 70 cts.

EXTRA EARLY ALASKA. The earliest of all smooth green peas, having the best color when shelled and the best quality when cooked. The dark green color of the pods make it extremely desirable, as it can be carried long distances without losing its color, which quality, combined with its earliness and uniformity of ripening, make it one of the best extra early peas for truckers and market gardeners. Pt. 25 cts.; qt. 50 cts.

THOMAS LAXTON EXTRA EARLY. An extra-early wrinkled marrow of excellent quality, and a valuable addition to the very early varieties. It is three feet high, and somewhat more vigorous in habit than Prosperity. The pods are medium to large, blunt-ended and

Extra-Early
Alaska Peas.

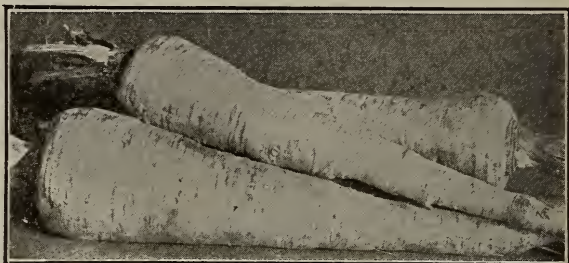
PARSNIP

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Culture. Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit in drills 15 inches apart and one-half inch deep, in a rich, deep soil; thin out to 6 inches apart in rows. The quality of the roots is improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Secure enough in pits or cellars for immediate needs. Valuable for feeding stock as well as for table use.

HOLLOW CROWN SUGAR PARSNIP.

The best and handsomest parsnip. It is half long, wedge-shaped, hollow-crowned, and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and thin varieties. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

Two pounds to Acre.

PUMPKIN

Hills eight feet apart.

Culture. May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines. **CONNECTICUT FIELD, or LARGE YELLOW.** The common field variety. Excellent for feeding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.



Large Sweet Cheese Pumpkin.

SMALL SUGAR. A very handsome little pumpkin with deep orange-colored skin and flesh of unusually fine, sugary flavor; fine-grained, very productive, and keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

LARGE SWEET CHEESE. A most popular variety; fruit-flattened; skin-mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures. Flesh yellow, thick and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

PEPPERS

Culture. Peppers are indispensable as a seasoning for soups and meats. The large varieties are mainly used for this purpose and pickling. The mild varieties, like Sweet Mountain, Bull Nose and Ruby King, are used for Mangoes, while the small fruited sorts are best for sauces. Sow in hot-beds in March or April or sheltered border in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the

May; when the season is favorable, transplant in row, in good, rich, mellow ground.

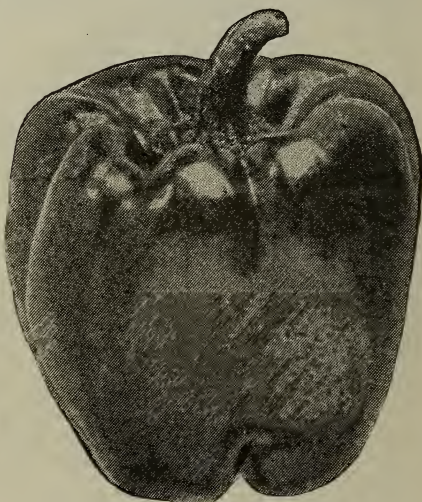
RUBY KING. An improved American variety, reaching the largest size, often 4 to 6 inches in length and 3½ to 4 inches thick, yet retaining the symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts. It is very bright colored and the flesh is beautiful, sweet and mild-flavored. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

CHINESE GIANT. This monstrous fruiting variety averages 12 to 15 inches in circumference and, notwithstanding its immense size, it is very early and prolific. The stocky, well-branched plants, about 2 feet high, carry so many peppers that in places they seem bunched together. The flesh is thick, tender, mild, sweet, and unexcelled when sliced or for stuffing for "mangoes." When ripe the surface is of a brilliant, varnished scarlet. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

RED CHILL. They are pointed like the Cayenne, but not so long nor so thick, and are exceedingly pungent when ripe. Requires a long, warm season. The plants should be started quite early in a hot-bed. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

LONG RED CAYENNE. A long red variety, very hot, and is generally used for seasoning soups. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

BORDEAUX-ARSENATE OF LEAD MIXTURE. A combined fungicide and insecticide. For mildew, leaf spot and insects on potatoes, melons, cucumbers and other vegetables, fruit trees and rose bushes. This is a dry powder, most convenient to handle and use. One and five-pound packages. One lb 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Postage extra.



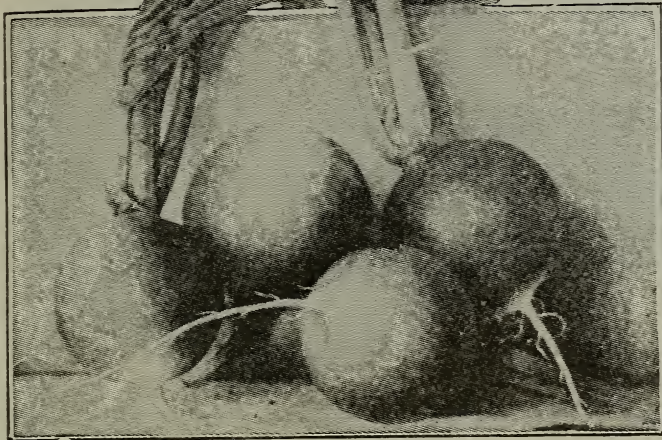
Chinese Giant Pepper.

Help Feed the World. You can do this by planting Fairfax Seed thus producing the maximum in crops.

RADISH

Scarlet-Turnip White-Tip Radish

Six ounces of seed will plant 100-yard row.



Culture. Radishes thrive best in light, rich, mellow soil, and to bring out their mild qualities they must make quick and tender growth. Sow for very early use in hotbeds during the winter and early spring, or later on, in sheltered borders, in well-manured, deeply-dug and finely-raked soil. If not well stimulated into a rapid growth, they become fibrous and tough. Sow in drills 10 ins. apart and thin to 2 ins. in the rows. Sow at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks until September for a succession. Sow winter varieties in July and August. Like the turnips, they make the best growth in autumn, and must be taken out before severe frost and stored away in a cool cellar in sand or in a pit where they will keep tender and crisp all winter. Before using, put in cold water, which adds to their freshness.

EARLIEST SCARLET GLOBE.

The very best in every way. It is handsome in form and color, beautiful oval and rich scarlet. The amount of its foliage is small, compared with other varieties, and small for the size of the radish. The peculiar merit of this variety as a forcing radish is that it will bear the heat requisite for forcing without becoming pithy or spongy. The flesh is tender, juicy and mild. It is equally as good for open garden as for forcing, and therefore it commends itself equally to the amateur and market gardener. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIP. Nature almost exhausted itself in making this beautiful radish to ornament the private table and embellish the market stall. It has been brought to our market in two weeks after planting, and always is a very early crop for frames and for open ground culture. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

CINCINNATI MARKET. This fine strain of the Long Scarlet Short-Top Radish has been selected for thirty years. The tops are so small that the radishes may stand touching each other in the rows. They grow perfectly straight and smooth and from 6 to 7 inches in length; and the flesh crisp and brittle and of delightfully pungent flavor. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

GOLDEN GLOBE SUMMER. Of globular form and bright yellow color. A splendid addition to the radish family. Should be found in every garden. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

NEW WHITE STRASBURG. This variety is now the most popular summer radish grown. Of handsome, oblong shape, tapering beautifully to a point. Both skin and flesh are pure white, almost transparent, very tender and of a delightful, pungent taste. It can be pulled five weeks from time of sowing the seed. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

CRIMSON GIANT. This new radish is an entirely new type and differs from all the varieties hitherto in cultivation, in so far as its roots attain more than double the size of those of other forcing varieties, without getting pithy or hollow. This giant radish develops roots of 6 to 7 inches in circumference and over an ounce in weight, their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp and of the mildest flavor, but notwithstanding the extraordinary size and weight of its bulbs, it is second to none as a forcing variety. It is equally well adapted to outside culture. The seed should be sown very thinly to permit full development of the roots. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

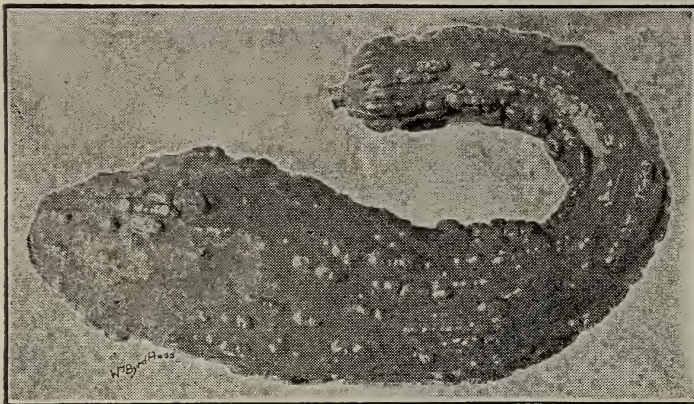


Early Scarlet Globe Radish.

WHITE CHINESE, or CELESTIAL. One of the best winter Radishes; stump-rotted, and even when extremely large the Radishes are solid, crisp and of a mild flavor; skin pure white, and Radishes may be used at all stages of growth. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

**FAIRFAX SEED
WILL HELP
FEED
THE WORLD.**

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT



Early Summer Crookneck Squash.

is sweet and highly esteemed. This variety, where known, is entirely superseding the old type, as it produces roots nearly double the size and weight, and of equally good quality. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Culture. A fine vegetable, used the same as carrots or, having been boiled, made into cakes and fried like oysters, which they resemble in flavor. Cultivate the same as carrots and parsnips. Hardy, can remain in the ground all winter for early spring use, but should be taken up before it starts growing; take up a supply for use during the winter. Succeeds best in light, well-enriched, mellow soil. Sow early in the spring in drills 15 ins. apart, 1 inch deep; thin to 6 ins. in the rows.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH WHITE SALSIFY. One of the most delicious of winter vegetables, and also one of the most nutritious; the flavor

Large Seed Varieties, 1 oz. 15 hills. **SQUASH** 1 oz. Bush Varieties for 40 hills.

Culture. Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, and the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet apart. **EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED or PATTY PAN.** The earliest, and grown almost exclusively for the first crop. The rind is hard texture, which it makes suitable for shipping, and it is exclusively grown at the South for that purpose. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. A desirable table sort, very early and productive—fruits when matured, small yellow crook-necked, and covered with warty excrescences. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

HUBBARD SQUASH. A superior variety and one of the best winter keepers; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored. Bakes very dry, equally as dry as the Sweet Potato. Our stock is the very best and we don't hesitate to recommend it to the most critical planter. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

WINTER CROOKNECK. Flesh red, fine flavor, largely grown for winter use. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

FARR'S BENNING'S WHITE BUSH SQUASH. Our stock of seed this year was raised by Mr. N. E. Farr, one of the originators of this squash. One of the earliest. Fine in appearance, of light white-green color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

BOSTON MARROW. A splendid winter squash of good keeping qualities. Flesh bright orange, fine grain, and unsurpassed. It is oval-shaped and thin skin of bright orange color. For pies it is equal to the best pumpkins. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

SPINACH Two ounces for 100 feet of drill.

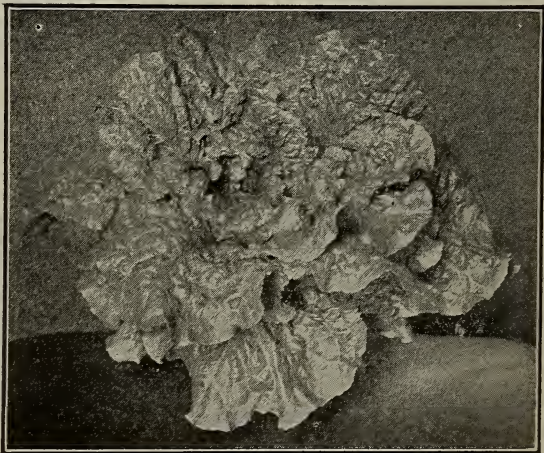
Culture. This is an important market gardener's crop, of easy culture. For spring and summer use, sow either broadcast or in drills, one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks for a succession. For winter and early spring use, sow in September, in well-manured ground; cover with straw on the approach of severe cold weather. The ground cannot be too rich; the stronger the ground the more delicate and succulent will be the leaves.

TRUE BLOOMSDALE CURLED SAVOY.

Many thousands of acres find profitable employment in growing Spinach, and no crop pays better. Our stock Curled Savoy Spinach was the truest and most beautiful in the market. Its growth is rapid, the leaf is properly curled, which gives it a very attractive appearance. The favorite with the largest growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; lb. 90 cts.

NEW SPRING.

The most valuable for spring sowing. Its long-standing quality makes it the best for that purpose. The foliage is very attractive, heavy dark green, curled leaves, of the true Savoy appearance. It will stand from 2 to 3 weeks after other varieties of Spinach have shot to seed. Can be planted all spring and summer with surety of making a crop. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; lb. 80 cts.



New Spring Spinach.



Stone Tomato.

very solid. There is no Tomato brought out that is as prolific in yield; it bears its fruit in large clusters and continues to fruit until frost. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

"GREATER BALTIMORE" TOMATO. This Tomato is the greatest success in growing tomatoes in late years. It is better than the "Stone" ever was. It has double the yield of many of the best cropping tomatoes you have ever grown. Smooth, well formed and deep from stem to blossom. Very heavy, due to its extreme firmness and great meatiness. Ripens evenly to the very stem; free from ridges and cracks. Fruit is large and grows in clusters. Vine sturdy in growth. Brilliant red color; the handsomest fruit possible to get. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE TOMATO. We can hardly speak too well for this Tomato; introduced in Ohio some few years ago, it has gradually increased in demand until now it is one of the leaders. Large, purplish-pink, solid; comes immediately after the earliest sorts. Enormously productive and continues to bear large tomatoes the entire season. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

PONDEROSA TOMATO. Largest Tomato that grows, a decided family favorite; less acid than others. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

NEW STONE TOMATO. This variety is very large and of a bright scarlet color; very smooth, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack, exceedingly solid; is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; without hard core; not subject to rot; its vines and foliage rank and robust. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

TURNIPS

Culture. They do best in highly enriched light sandy or gravelly soils. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in April in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out early to 6 or 9 inches in rows. For a succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week in July, from which until the end of August sowing may be made for the fall and main crop. Turnips may be preserved until spring by cutting off the tops about one inch from the bulb, storing in the cellar or cold shed during the winter, covering the roots with dry sand. They should be harvested before the severe frost sets in, for, though comparatively hardy, few will survive the winters of the Northern States in the open ground.

NEW EXTRA EARLY MILAN PURPLE TOP. Tops are very small, strap-leaf, and grow erect. Roots small and flat; skin purple to pure white below. Flesh clear white; it's a beauty. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

PURPLE TOP FLAT (Strap Leaf). Well-known standard, popular, early sort. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

YELLOW ABERDEEN GLOBE SHAPE. Fine for table or cattle. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTA-BAGA. Finely bred strain. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Early Milan Purple-Top Turnip.

TOMATO One oz. to 1,500 plants.

All our Tomato seeds are grown expressly for seed and are the best the world produces.

Culture. Seed may be started in hotbed in March, or sufficient plants for family use can be grown in pots or boxes indoors with very little trouble. Be particular to give plants the benefit of fresh air and sun whenever judicious, for the purpose of hardening them, and cover with mats when necessary to prevent them from frosting. The two extremes of heat and cold are equally injurious. It is customary with the best gardeners to remove the plants from hotbeds to the cold frames, allowing a distance of several inches between the plants. In May select and prepare the soil, and set the plants 3 feet each way. Hoe and draw earth to the stems. When the plants crowd, the fruit will be small. Have the soil very rich. For general crop, sow from the middle of April or during May in the open air, selecting good soil in a location much exposed to the sun and sheltered by a hill or woods on the north.

SPARK'S EARLIANA. This is undoubtedly an early, large, smooth Tomato. Perfect as to shape, color and quality. It is beautiful red and ripens thoroughly, even to the stem end. Almost seedless and

Choice Flower Seeds

TESTED AND
RELIABLE
FREE BY MAIL

We make a specialty of sending out only choice varieties of flower seeds, which are grown for us by experts in this line. We do not send out seeds carried over from previous seasons, but seeds we get fresh every year.



Sweet Alyssum.

ACHILLEA. A beautiful summer-flowering plant, producing in great profusion pure white, small, double flowers. Height two feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

AGROSTEMMA (Rose of Heaven, Mullein Pink) (Coronaria). An attractive free-flowering hardy perennial of easy culture, producing glowing crimson flowers like a single pink and silvery white foliage; blooms the first season; fine for cutting; two feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

AMARANTHUS. Brilliant-foliaged annuals growing from 3 to 5 feet high, some of the varieties bearing curious racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants or for the centre of large beds. They thrive best in a hot, sunny location, not too rich soil, and given sufficient room to develop their full beauty. Pkt. 5 cts.

AGERATUM. Mexicanum is the old, small, blue-flowered type, growing 2 feet high. Pkt. 5 cts.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). No hardy plant grown from seed is more easily handled than the Columbine. Seed may be planted in the open ground early in spring, and will, in most cases, bloom the same season; or they may be planted in August or September, and will come up early in spring and make vigorous plants, which will bloom abundantly during late spring and early summer. Columbines should be planted wherever their presence will serve to lighten up a too stiff and formal planting, for no other plant has so airy a grace as the Columbine, is more generous of its blooms, or more effectively adapted for cut flowers.

Choice Double Mixed (Long-spurred Hybrids). A beautiful strain, comprising shades and combinations of blue, white, yellow, orange, scarlet and bright rose-pink, in large flowers with long spurs. Pkt. 10 cts.

ALYSSUM. Excellent for borders and also desirable for hanging baskets or vases.

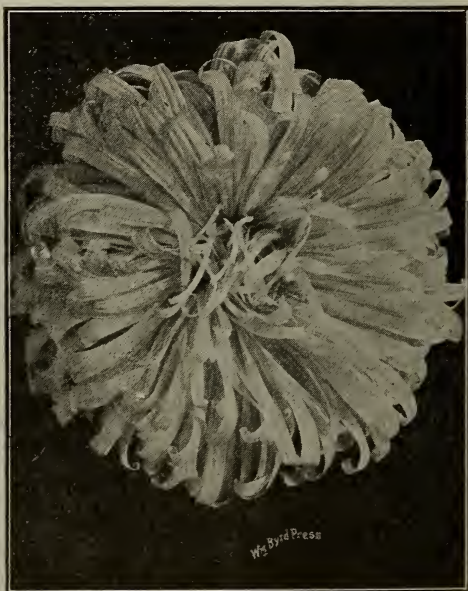
Little Gem. A true dwarf of very compact growth, only three inches high when in full bloom; the finest for pot-plants or edging. Pkt. 5 cts.

ASTERS

Our Asters are, with few exceptions, American grown. The culture of these glorious summer and fall flowers has absorbed the attention of the American seed growers for some years past, and it has been proved our climate is ideal for the perfect growth of this family.

GIANT CREGO. The most beautiful of the newer types of American Branching Asters. They unite the elegant grace of the European Comet with the robust vigor and long stems of the American branching varieties. The flowers are of immense size, usually measuring from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, and borne on stems 12 inches or more in length. Their lasting qualities when cut are unsurpassed. The petals of the refined and beautiful flowers are most attractively curled and twisted, resembling choice Japanese Chrysanthemums. The plants are of strong branching growth and usually attain a height of from 2 to 2½ feet. The delightful flowers are borne in abundance from late August until the end of September. Pkt. 10 cts.

KING ASTERS. The "King" Asters form a distinct class or type, and have many sterling qualities to recommend them to lovers of fine Asters. They are of strong, sturdy habit, growing fully 18 inches high, and bear from August to October very large double blossoms, the petals of which are more or less quilled, forming a very attractive flower. Pkt. 10 cts.



Asters.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET ASTERS. A first-class early flowering Aster, coming into flower in July, of branching habit; flowers of good size and borne on long stems, making them exceedingly valuable for cutting; 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

GIANT COMET. This giant class is an improvement on the old and inferior Comet class, not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader. Pkt. 10 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). Within the last few years Snapdragons have become immensely popular. This is not to be wondered at, as, whether used for cutting or for show in the garden, they are one of the most valuable flowers which can readily be grown from seed. In our trials the seeds sown out of doors the first week of May came into bloom early in July, remaining in full flower until November. For earlier flowering, they may be started indoors or in a frame in March, transplanting them to the open when the weather is suitable.

Yellow, White, Scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.

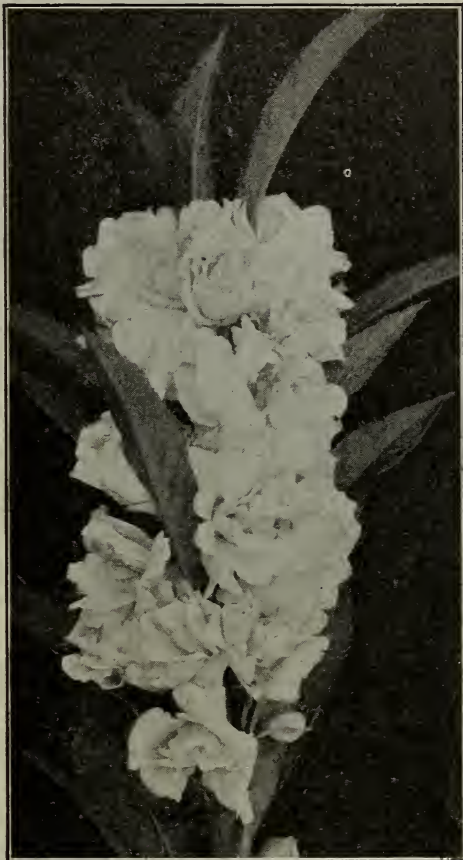
Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED BALSAMS (Lady-Slipper). An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture; succeeds in a good rich soil; tender annuals; 2 feet. Start the seed indoors in April, or sow out of doors in May. To grow fine specimens they should not be closer than 18 inches apart. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

CORNFLOWERS (Centaurea Cyanus). These are also known as Bachelor's Buttons, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Bluet, Kaiser Bloom, and sometimes as Ragged Robin, but which name belongs to one of the Lychnis and frequently results in confusion. It is always best to order by the botanical names. They are well known to every flower lover, and always included in old-fashioned gardens. They usually re-seed themselves, coming up year after year. A bunch of the blue sorts, with a few yellow Calliopsis, Marigolds, Calendulas or California Poppies, makes a very rich combination. Pkt. 5 cts.



Antirrhinum.



Double Balsams.

CAMPANULAS or BELLFLOWERS. Well known, beautiful hardy herbaceous perennials, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers; thriving best in light, rich soil; some of the varieties flower the first season if sown early.

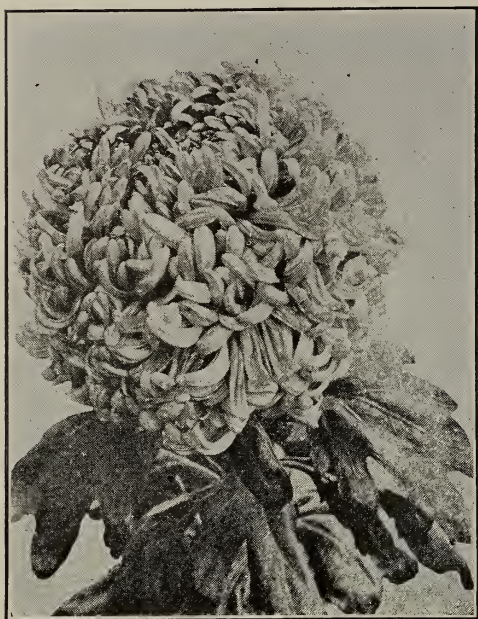
Blue, Pink, White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). This is the "Marygold" of Shakespeare's time; one of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, particularly bright in late fall, continuing to bloom from early summer until killed by frost; valuable also for pot culture; blooming freely in winter and early spring; 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

MARGUERITE CARNATIONS. These are deservedly the most popular Carnations with the amateur, as they begin flowering in a few weeks from time of sowing. The strain offered is of extra fine quality, producing on long, strong stems an abundance of large, double, beautifully-fringed, highly-scented flowers; with slight protection they will survive an ordinary winter and bloom freely the following spring. Pkt. 10 cts.

CANDYTUFT. These hardy flowers are now a necessity, requiring the most simple cultivation, and will flourish in almost any soil. The range of color has now been considerably extended, the lilac, rose, cardinal, and carmine being particularly charming. Sow in spring in ordinary soil. For pot work, sow in pots in frame, and thin out the seedlings, or they may be transplanted. Average height, 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

**Chrysanthemums.**

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. The annual varieties hold a leading position. All are beautiful in beds and borders and good for window boxes or cutting. Sow seed in spring in boxes for early flowering, and in the open for general work. Some varieties make useful pot plants; for this purpose they should be sown under glass. Height 1½ feet; annual.

Perennial Species. Of the Perennial Varieties, Mixed, the plants raised from seed sown in the open ground flower freely with us before frost in the fall. Pkt. 10 cts.

CALLIOPSIS. Free-flowering annuals of quick growth, fine for bedding, and quite useful for cut-flowers. Coronata has large flowers on good stems, bright yellow deepening to orange at the center, and richly marked with maroon; Drummondii, or Golden Wave, is compact in growth, with bright-golden flowers two inches in diameter, with dark-brown center. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Grandiflora is a hardy perennial, blooming throughout the summer, producing large single golden-yellow flowers. This is excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

CLARKIA. This type attains a height of 2½ feet in the open ground, and bears long graceful sprays of double and semi-double blooms which are splendid for decorative purposes, lasting for several days in water. The seed should be sown in the spring in the open border or sown during the autumn and grown on in a cool house. This section makes magnificent specimens 4 to 6 ft. high for the adornment of the greenhouse or winter garden. Pkt. 5 cts.

COCKSCOMB. Annual. Our strain cannot be surpassed. For earliest work sow in January or February, and again in spring for general work, using good light sandy loam. Pkt. 5 cts.

CYPRESS VINE. A rapid-growing summer climber with finely divided dark-green foliage thickly starred with the small bright flowers. It is especially adapted for training on strings for ornament where no shade is desired. Pkt. 5 cts.

COSMOS, Lady Lenox. The lovely shell-pink colored flowers measure 3½ to 4½ ins. across and are borne on long stiff stems. The plant is vigorous, attaining a height of quite six feet. Giant Pink, Giant White, Giant Mixed. Pkt., separate colors 10 cts.; mixed, 5 cts.

CINERARIA. Sow seed in pans filled with a good light sandy compost in spring up to the beginning of June, and place in a cool frame. Transfer to small pots as soon as the seedlings have developed their leaves, and pot on as the plants require it. They should be grown in a cold frame until frost necessitates their removal to a greenhouse. Even in winter they should not receive much artificial heat. Blooms Christmas to May. Pkt. 5 cts.

CYCLAMEN. Charming plants, with beautiful foliage and rich colored, fragrant flowers; a great favorite for winter and spring blooming. Seed should be sown in very early spring in boxes or in late fall for winter bloom. Pkt. 10 cts.

DIANTHUS (Chinese Pinks). These are used chiefly for bedding, blooming freely from early summer until cut off by severe frost. Some of the separate colors, like the pure white and the dark scarlet, are fine for cut-flowers, while the bright colorings of both the single and double-flowered strains make fine bouquets. The New Large-Flowered Dwarf Double Hybrid is the finest we have ever grown, producing uniformly large, double flowers in the richest colorings.

Large-Flowered Dwarf Double Hybrid.

A superb mixture of beautiful colors and markings. Free blooming and dwarf. The plants attain a height of about 6 to 8 ins., with large flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

Heddiwigi. The original strain from Japan. Large single blossoms, fine colors. We consider the Heddiwigi to be one of the finest additions to our annual flora for the last fifty years. Pkt. 5 cts.

Choice Single Mixed. Every shade found in Japanese Dianthus is contained in this strain; deepest crimson, countless shades of maroon, scarlet, carmine, rose pink to pure white. Many blooms are beautifully pencilled on white and dark grounds. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

**Dianthus.**

BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy). Hardy perennial free-flowering plant of dwarf compact growth. The plants are entirely hardy and flower freely during early spring and cool fall months. Seed should be sown quite early in shallow drills, and when well started the plants can be transplanted or thinned out to stand at some little distance apart, as they spread rapidly in rich soil. They also flower freely in a cold-frame during winter months under the same conditions as Pansies and Violets. Pkt. 5 cts.

COBCEA SCANDENS. A most graceful, free-flowering climbing vine. Pkt. 5 cts.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). Easily grown perennials attaining a height of from 3 to 5 feet and producing long spikes of beautiful tubular shaped flowers, many being spotted or blotched. Pkt. 5 cts.

DELPHINIUMS. The Perennial Delphiniums are best sown in summer, as they then make strong plants to flower following season. They can also be sown early in spring, and are very effective in borders during the early summer the following year.

Formosum. Rich deep blue; magnificent. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

DIMORPHOTHECA, Aurantiaca Hybrids. Annual. New selected hybrids in splendid mixture. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy). Hardy annuals (or biennials) of immense utility for mixed borders. Hardy, bright, and free-blooming, and of the easiest culture. They bloom and flourish equally well on light and heavy soils. Although not generally known, Eschscholtzias are excellent for decorative work. If cut early in the morning before the buds unfold, the flowers will last for several days in winter. Sow in open in spring, and thin out. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis). Very pretty flowering plants of dwarf compact growth; nearly all the varieties flower



Godetia.



Poppy.

the first season and profusely the second spring; the plants are entirely hardy. Pkt. 5 cts.

GODETIA. A charming annual of easy culture, forming a compact bush about one foot high and flowering profusely all summer. Pkt. 5 cts.

GAILLARDIA. Showy and handsome hardy perennials, for beds and borders. The flowers are a most peculiar combination of shades, varying between gold and maroon. Sow in summer in drills, transplanting to permanent positions during autumn; also sow early in spring under glass, prick off into boxes, and plant out in May. Pkt. 5 cts.

HOLLYHOCK. Now that so many beautiful forms are to be obtained quite true from seed, this delightful flower should become more popular. We therefore recommend our customers to again give this useful plant a place in their borders. Seed is usually sown in summer, and the plants grown on to flower next season, but some prefer to sow in boxes or on a hot-bed early in the year. Plant out in April to bloom same summer. Double Yellow, Double White, Double Pink, Double Mixed, Single Mixed. Pkt., separate colors, 10 cts.; mixed, 5 cts.

LANTANA. Free-flowering shrubby plants, bearing a profusion of brightly colored flowers. Our fine mixed seed will produce plants with a wide range of colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

LOBELIA. These dwarf compact plants make very pretty edgings for flower-beds, and florists will find them readily salable as small pot-plants in the spring. They also make desirable plants for hanging baskets, vases, window-boxes, etc. Seed sown in February and grown in small pots make fine blooming plants in May. Seed planted later produces plants that will bloom freely throughout the winter. Pkt. 5 cts.

LUPINES. The annual kinds make a beautiful display, and are most valuable garden plants. If the spikes are cut away as flowers wither more will come on. Pkt. 5 cts.

MARIGOLD, AFRICAN. From their bold appearance and enormous globular flowers these showy annuals are specially effective in large mixed borders. Sow at the end of winter under glass, and transplant in April and May. Pkt. 5 cts.



Nasturtium.

MARVEL OF PERU, or FOUR O'CLOCKS (*Mirabilis Jalapa*). A well-known, handsome, free-flowering garden favorite; does well everywhere; give each plant 12 to 18 inches of room. Fine mixed colors; 2 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

MATRICARIA (*Capensis Alba Plena*) (Double White Feverfew). Free-flowering plants, producing all season: fine double white flowers. A fine bedding or pot plant; 18 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.

MIGNONETTE (*Reseda*). A well-known fragrant favorite, and no garden is complete without a bed of Mignonette; sowings made in April and again in July will keep up a succession from early summer until frost; can also be grown in pots for winter and early spring flowering. Pkt. 5 cts.

NEW GIANT-FLOWERING MARSH-MALLOWS (*Hibiscus*). A wonderfully improved form of our greatly admired native Marshmallow, or Rosemallow, in which flowers of enormous size, frequently 10 to 12 inches in diameter, have been developed. The colorings have also been greatly intensified, comprising rich dark red, soft mallow-pink and pure white; the plants grow from 5 to 8 feet high and are very floriferous, blooming from early in July until late in autumn; can be recommended for plantings of all kinds, and are perfectly hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.

MOMORDICA. Summer climbers of rapid growth, with firmly cut, ornamental foliage, producing numbers of curious, spiny, orange-yellow fruits in the fall. When ripened, these fruits split open and disclose the large, bright, scarlet-colored seeds. The ripe fruits placed in alcohol make an excellent liniment for cuts, burns, or bruises. Also known as Balsamina, or Balsam Apple. Pkt. 5 cts.

NASTURTIIUM

Nasturtiums, both climbing and dwarf, are of the easiest culture, and anyone desirous of having a display of the most brilliant flowers, without any trouble beyond sowing the seed, should select this delightfully family, as they will give off their best efforts through the brightest of the summer, merely needing the seed-balls picked off. If these are permitted to mature, the beauty of the plant is soon lost.

TOM THUMB NASTURTIIUMS. Plant seed one inch deep in rows 1 to 2 ft. apart when the trees are starting out in leaf. When well started to grow, the young plants should be thinned out or transplanted to stand 10 to 12 inches apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

TALL NASTURTIIUMS. The rows of tall Nasturtiums should be at least four feet apart to allow them room to spread, and seed should be planted 4 to 6 inches apart in drills one inch deep, early in the spring, when the trees are starting out in leaf. Firm the soil well after the seed is planted to insure proper germination. The young plants should be thinned to stand six inches apart when well started to grow. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED TALL NASTURTIIUMS, Variegated Queen. The first of this new Royal-Race, which is just as vigorous in growth and as free flowering as the plain-leaved Nasturtiums. Every leaf is variegated with yellow, white, and green, but in such differing degrees that the plants present a most varied aspect, particularly if each plant is given ample space either to climb or simply trail on the ground. Some of the leaves are one-half to two-thirds white and yellow. The flowers are a rich scarlet-maroon, deepest at base of petals. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

PANSIES. The Pansy is, without doubt, the most popular of all flowering plants and is grown over the widest extent of country. Pansies bloom most freely and produce largest and finest flowers in cool, moist locations, or during early spring and late fall months. They flower, however, with great freedom, even during the hottest and driest summer, from seed sown in open ground early in spring, and continue in bloom until checked by severe frosts of early winter. Seed germinates best while soil is still cool and moist. We would advise sowing in shallow drills in seed-bed early in spring when the trees are starting out in leaf, and again in September when the weather becomes cool. As above stated, plants from the spring-sown seed flower with great freedom throughout spring, summer, and fall, while the stocky young plants grown in fall and winter produce the largest and finest flowers early the following spring.

Finest Mixture of Best Old Varieties Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

New Blend of the Best Giant-Flowered Pansies. This "Best Blend" contains a number of giant-flowered varieties of the most recent development. Pkt. 10 cts.

FAIRFAX LAWN GRASS SEED. This is by far the best mixture of grasses offered for the purpose of quickly producing a permanent lawn. It is prepared from our own formula, and is a careful blending of varieties adapted to producing the thick growth and velvety appearance so much sought after. In making up this brand we are careful to use seed that has been thoroughly re-cleaned. One pound sufficient for 400 square feet. Price, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. or more 40 cts per lb.

SWEET PEAS

How to Grow Sweet Peas. The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and deep. A good rich loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure in it, is the ideal soil for raising good plants that will produce plenty of blooms of good substance. Much depends upon the state of the weather as to when the seed may be sown out of doors; but they should be sown as early in the season as the ground can be worked, which is usually between the middle of March and the middle of April in the latitude of Philadelphia. It is best to make a trench or furrow about 6 inches deep, in the bottom of which sow the seed. Cover with about an inch of soil, pressing it down firmly. As soon as they are above ground thin out to 2 to 4 inches apart; when planted too close they do not attain their full development. They should be staked up either with branches of brush or stout stakes on which wire netting has been fastened. These should be at least 4 feet high, and 5 feet would be better. It is just as well to do the staking at the time of sowing.

During dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently. The flowers should be cut as often as possible, to prevent the plants from running to seed, which would stop them from continuing to bloom.

ORCHID-FLOWERED or SPENCER SWEET PEAS. The best of the old-fashioned or grandiflora varieties are now quite overshadowed by this wonderful type, which are quite distinct, having large, round open flowers of extraordinary size, usually measuring two inches across, with wavy standards and wide-spreading wings, a very large percentage bearing four of these immense blossoms to the stem, which is long and strong, making them of exceptional value for



Spencer Sweet Peas.

cutting. All the sorts offered below have been thoroughly tested and are just as easy to grow as the grandiflora varieties.

Asta Ohn. Soft lavender with rosy-mauve suffusion. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Royal Purple. Rich royal purple. Pkt. 15 cts.

Wedgwood. Bright silvery or wedgwood-blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Margaret Atlee. The best rich pink.

King White. The finest white-seeded pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Fiery Cross. The sensational fiery-scarlet variety. Pkt. 15 cts.

Countess Spencer. A lovely clear pink, shading deeper at the edges, the original of this type. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Blanche Ferry Spencer. Identical in color to the popular pink and white Blanche Ferry; immense wavy flower. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Best Grandiflora Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

WINTER-FLOWERING SPENCER

SWEET PEAS. Early-Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas are particularly adapted to sections where the ordinary summer-flowering varieties have not proved satisfactory. In our Southern States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and in all the tropical and sub-tropical countries, the New Early-Flowering Spencers, if sown during the early fall months, will produce flowers in abundance throughout the winter and will continue blooming freely until killed by extreme heat. The regular Spencer Sweet Peas sown in the same sections and at the same time will not begin to flower until April. They are already very popular and in great demand by commercial florists for forcing under glass for the winter and early spring blooming.

Yarrawa. Famous bright rose-pink Australian early-flowering variety. Flowers large and beautifully waved. Pkt. 10 cts.

Early Enchantress. Very large, bright rose pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

Early Wedgewood. Bright silvery blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Early Loveliness. White suffused soft pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

Early King. Glowing rich crimson. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fordhook. Pink and white, rose pink and cream white. Pkt. 10 cts.

PORTULACA, Single. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

PETUNIAS. For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness. They commence flowering early and continue a sheet of bloom throughout the whole season until killed by frost; easily cultivated, only requiring a good soil and sunny position.

Dreer's Superb Large-Flowering Fringed.

Our own saving from the finest flowers; of very large size and beautiful shape; deep-throated and of varied and brilliant colors; and beautifully fringed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Ruffled Giant. Flowers of extraordinary size and substance, and distinguished from the large flowering fringed section by the deep fluting, giving the appearance as if artificially ruffled. Pkt. 25 cts.



Mixed Poppies.

POPPY. These showy hardy flowers continue to absorb the attention of the greatest number of amateur gardeners, and deserve the position from their varied and intrinsic beauty. Sow thinly in patches, rows, or beds in spring where the plants are intended to bloom during early summer. The show may be extended if the seed pods are kept cut off. When used as cut flowers they should be picked early in the morning before opening out.

New Hybrid Iceland. The latest development in this lovely species, varying in color from sulphur-yellow through different shades of orange to chamois and salmon-rose, some of which are very striking. Pkt. 10 cts.

HARDY PERENNIAL ORIENTAL POPPIES. Oriental Poppies should be sown in early spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work.

Oriente (the Large Oriental Poppy). A charming summer-flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about 2½ feet high, with large deep crimson flowers; having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal, exceedingly showy. Pkt. 10 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. The great advance recently made in both the size and colorings of this popular annual should ensure its again becoming a favorite for growth in beds and borders. It makes a most effective edging if the growths of the taller types are kept pegged down. Another point of importance in the culture of this pretty flower is the fact that it does not like being watered with cold pipe water, especially overhead; it spoils the foliage and ruins the truss. This section may be expected to reach the height of one foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

PRIMULA (Primrose). The charming and beautiful Chinese Fringed Primroses are indispensable for winter or spring decorations in the house or conservatory. They are one of the most important winter blooming pot plants. Pkt. 10 cts.

Primula Obconica. Should be sown in heat, potted off, and grown in warm frames for conservatory decoration and cut flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

RICINUS (Castor-Oil Bean). Semi-tropical plants which are grown for their large luxuriant foliage. When fully grown the plants are surmounted by large spikes of flowers which are succeeded by brilliantly colored spiny seed-pods. As they are quite susceptible to frost, seed should not be planted in open ground until the weather has become warm and trees are well in leaf. When well started, transplant or thin cut, leaving only a single plant in a place. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

PYRETHRUM. *Parthenifolium aureum*, or Golden Feather, is a dwarf compact plant having fern-like leaves of a bright golden hue; excellent for edging foliage beds, as well as for baskets and vases. Roseum is one of the most profitable early summer flowering plants for cut flowers and is a hardy perennial. Seed should be sown in the open during early summer; transplant the seedlings to stand 12 ins. apart, and a wealth of fine long-stemmed flowers will be produced the following and succeeding years. The soil should be well enriched. Pkt. 5 cts.

SHAMROCK (The National Emblem of Ireland). This popular Trefoil is easily raised from seed and will grow in practically any soil. The seed we offer is imported by us direct from Ireland. Pkt. 5 cts.

SENSITIVE PLANT. Curious plants, the leaves of which close up tightly when touched; small, feathery, soft-pink flowers. Potted plants sell readily in the spring as a curiosity. Pkt. 5 cts.

STOCKS. These make good blooming plants for bedding or for pot culture in cool locations; the large spikes of fine double flowers are also desirable for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage). There are not many plants so attractive as are these "Flowering Sages." The plants are most easily grown from seed, and these seedlings bloom abundantly all summer and fall. Seed started in February will make fine bushy plants for planting out at the proper time. Pkt. 5 cts.



Salvia or Scarlet Sage.

Make all money orders, drafts and checks payable to W. R. Gray, Oakton, Va.

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Amount Carried over

[illegible]

CLIMBING VINES

CANARY BIRD VINE (*Tropaeolum*). A beautiful rapid annual climber, the charming little canary-colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with wing half expanded. Pkt. 5 cts.

COBEA (Cup and Saucer Vine). A climber of rapid growth; valuable for covering trellises, arbors and trunks of trees. Seed should be planted edgewise and merely covered with light soil. Pkt. 5 cts.

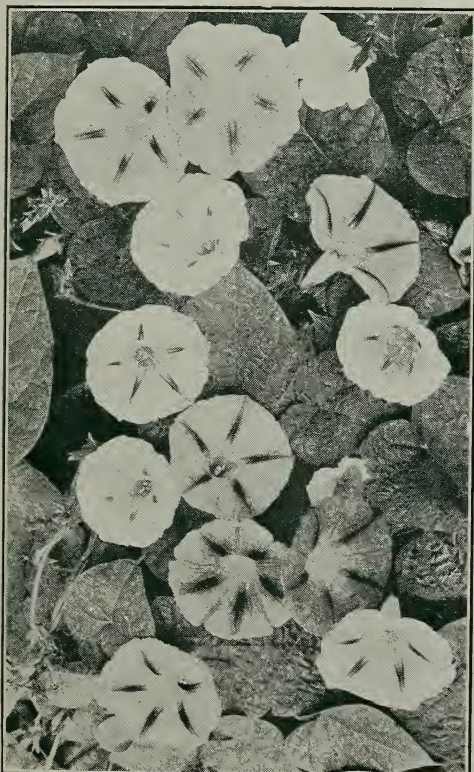
CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*). One of the most popular vines, with delicate fern-like foliage, and masses of beautiful, small star-shaped flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

MOON FLOWER (*Ipomoea Grandiflora*). At night and dark days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. It grows very rapidly, and will cover a very large surface. Pkt. 10 cts.

MORNING GLORY. Climbers of rapid growth, bearing flowers of all the possible shades. So well known it needs no description. Pkt. 5 cts.

MORNING GLORY (Imperial Japanese). They are unquestionably the handsomest climbing vine in existence. Easily cultivated, can be sown in open ground in a sunny situation as soon as the weather is warm. The flowers are very large and most beautiful. Pkt. 10 cts.

SCARLET RUNNER BEANS. A great favorite because of its merit. Not only ornamental, but it produces a delicious edible bean; succeeds in warm, sunny places best. It bears its flowers in clusters of bright colors. Pkt. 5 cts.



Japanese Morning Glory.



Wistaria.

THUMBERGIA (MIXED) BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Beautiful rapid growing annual climber, preferring a warm sunny situation, used for hanging baskets, vases, and to climb over low fences. Very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes. Pkt. 5 cts.

WISTARIA. Seed should be planted in boxes, plants transplanted into pots and then when the season is well advanced, plant in a warm, sunny place where the plant has plenty of room. The flowers are borne in great bunches, in shape of a bunch of grapes, the flowers are of a light blue, and remain in flower for weeks. One can hardly give a description of its beauty. Pkt. 10 cts.

SUNFLOWER (Dwarf Double Chrysanthemum Flowered). This will make a pleasing flower for any garden. Pkt. 5 cts.

SUNFLOWER (Large Russian). Remarkable for the stately growth and size of its flower, making a good effect as background. Pkt. 5 cts.

SWEET WILLIAM. Our mixture contains both double and single flowers, free blooming, hardy perennial, fine for bedding and bouquets. The splendid variety of colors that are in our seeds is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts.

VALERIAN (*Centranthus*). An old-fashioned flower of much beauty, the bright red flower heads having a spicy fragrance. Height two feet. Flowers from June until frost. Pkt. 5 cts.

VERBENA. This lovely flower produces a mass of flowers from spring until late fall. Our strain is as fine as the world produces. Pkt. 5 cts.

WALL FLOWERS. A half-hardy annual. Deliciously fragrant; blooming early in the spring with spikes of beautiful flowers, they should be protected in the winter and planted in April. Pkt. 5 cts.

